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THE SOCIETY OF THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL

COMMEMORATIVE EXERCISES 150TH ANNIVERSARY

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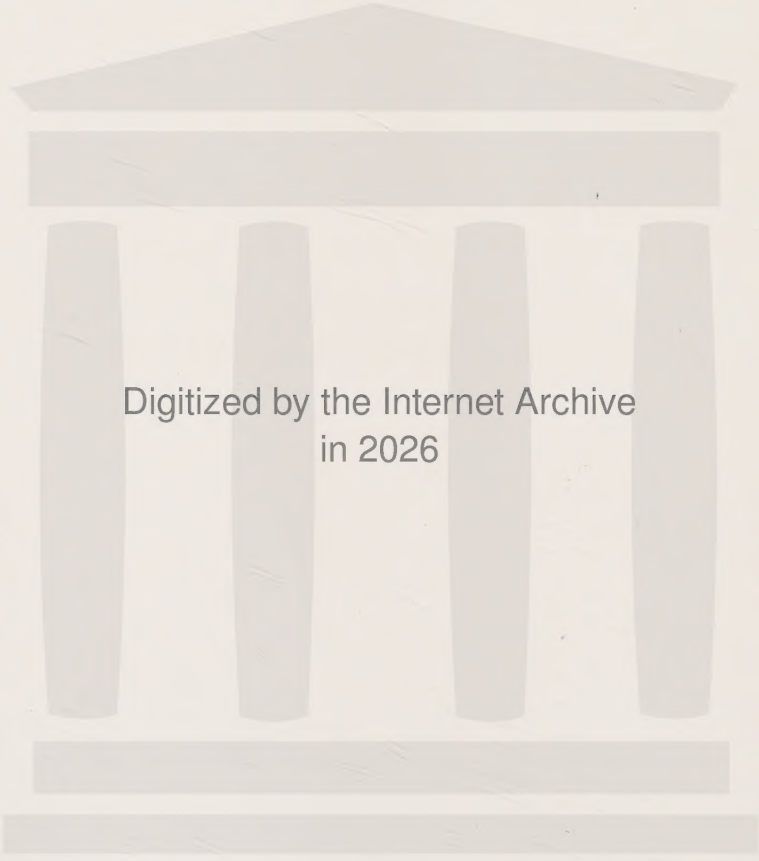
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THE SOCIETY OF THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL

COMMEMORATIVE EXERCISES
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

APPROACH TO THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL IN 1851

THE SOCIETY OF THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL

1771-1921

A COMMEMORATION

OF THE

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE GRANTING OF ITS CHARTER

HELD IN TRINITY CHURCH

NEW YORK

OCTOBER 26, 1921

1. Fk. 148.

ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEE

HOWARD TOWNSEND
BRONSON WINTHROP
R. HORACE GALLATIN

SPECIAL COMMITTEE

ON THE EXHIBITION OF BOOKS AND PORTRAITS AT THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

WALTER JENNINGS

PREFATORY NOTE

The Society of the New York Hospital was granted a Royal Charter on June 13, 1771. The centennial of this event was duly celebrated on July 24, 1871. In commemoration of its 150th anniversary the exercises hereinafter described were held on the afternoon of Wednesday, October 26th, 1921. As the original suggestion for the formation of the Hospital was made in Trinity Church in 1769, there was thought to be special fitness in celebrating the anniversary in the same place, and by the courtesy of its Rector, the Bishop of New York, and of its Vestry, permission for this was given. A distinguished audience filled the Church.

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ORDER OF EXERCISES

HYMN

Our fathers' God! to Thee,
Author of liberty,
  To Thee we sing:
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by Thy might,
  Great God, our King!

Bless Thou our native land!
Firm may she ever stand,
  Through storm and night;
When the wild tempests rave,
Ruler of wind and wave,
Do Thou our country save
  By Thy great might.

For her our prayer shall rise
To God, above the skies;
  On Him we wait;
Thou Who art ever nigh,
Guarding with watchful eye,
To Thee aloud we cry,
  God save the state!

AN INVOCATION OF THE DIVINE BLESSING BY

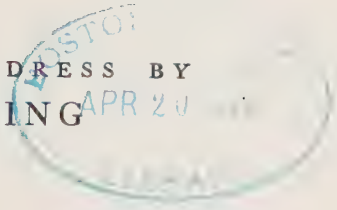
THE RIGHT REVEREND WILLIAM T. MANNING, D.D., D.C.L.

RECTOR OF TRINITY CHURCH AND BISHOP OF NEW YORK

O God, our Heavenly Father, we ask Thy blessing upon the New York Hospital. We thank Thee for the service which it has rendered in this city from year to year. Give wisdom and guidance to all its officers and governors. Receive our prayers for its physicians and nurses and for all the members of its staff, that they may worthily perform their high service in Thy name. Bless all those whose benefactions have helped to maintain it, and grant that its ministry of help and healing may be continued with increasing power through the generations to come, to Thy honor and glory, and for the good of all men, through Christ our Lord. Amen.

AN INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS BY

BISHOP MANNING



As Rector of this ancient Parish of Trinity, which, for a little space longer, until the installation of my successor, it is still my privilege to be, I feel particular satisfaction in this service for which we are gathered here this afternoon.

It is peculiarly appropriate that the New York Hospital, the most ancient foundation for the care of the sick in this city, should hold its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary service here in the old Mother Church of Trinity, on this spot where for two hundred and twenty-five years prayer and worship have been continually offered.

There is a close and inseparable connection between the healing art and the ministry of the Gospel, between the ministry to men's bodily sufferings and the ministry to their hearts and souls.

In the old pagan world the art of medicine was practised with high and sincere devotion. But that spirit which the modern hospital expresses, the spirit of human brotherhood, of compassion and care for all alike, without regard to condition, caste, or race, came into this world only with the advent of the Child of Bethlehem. Every hospital in the world to-day, in its ministry of mercy to men of every sort, its care for all in suffering and need, is a witness to

the power and influence of Jesus Christ. And there is no finer and higher illustration of the spirit of Christ, the spirit which gives itself in sacrificing service, which seeks to heal and help the ills of men, than that which we see in the trained powers, the skilled devotion, the readiness to risk health and life in the service of their fellows, of the physician and the nurse.

What a marvellous illustration of this we had in the spirit of the physicians and nurses during the war. I like to remember that the poem "In Flanders Fields," which touched the hearts of the soldiers, and of all of us, more than any other which the war produced, was written by a young physician of rare gifts, who gave his life in the great cause. Those noble lines were written by John McCrae as he stood in his dressing station, so close to the firing line that some of the men who were shot rolled down the hill to his very feet, during the terrific fighting of the second battle of Ypres. They are a fitting expression of the spirit of those who, whether in war or in peace, minister unceasingly in our hospitals to the sufferings of their fellow men. May God bless those who so give themselves in the service of humanity.

I am glad that one of my last public acts as Rector is to have a part in these anniversary exercises, and to welcome to Trinity Church the

officers, the staff, the nurses, and the friends of the New York Hospital.

I will now ask Mr. Sheldon, the President of the Board of Governors of the New York Hospital, to act as chairman of this meeting.

HISTORICAL ADDRESS BY

EDWARD W. SHELDON

The Governors of the Hospital are profoundly grateful for the permission that has so graciously been given to hold our anniversary exercises in this venerable shrine. Trinity Church, which is fortunate in still retaining the distinguished leadership of its Rector, notwithstanding his engrossing episcopal duties, has always upheld civic righteousness in whatever form presented. But there is special appropriateness in linking to-day these two ancient New York institutions, because on this very spot the younger of them came into being. There is, too, general historic as well as spiritual significance in the association of the church with the divinely appointed mission of a hospital. The wisdom of ancient Greece ranged over many human needs, and modern medicine finds there its first great exemplars. Hospitals, as we understand the term, did not exist, but the temples of the gods, both in Greece and Italy, were the refuge of the sick, and there the priests or family of Aesculapius ministered to the ill in body or mind "in a full conviction," as Walter Pater expresses it, "of the religiousness, the refined and sacred happiness, of a life spent in the relieving of pain." It was, we recall, the payment of a sacrificial debt to this god of health that inspired

Socrates' last words. That fruitful worship of perfect sanity, so characteristic of the Greek and Roman civilization, may explain the inscription reputed to have been placed over the entrance to the great Library at Alexandria, suggesting that the books which it held were "the medicine of the mind." From even earlier times, indeed, the care of the sick proceeded under religious guidance. The temples of Saturn in Egypt and of Buddha in India seem to have sheltered medical schools as well as the sick, prior to the Christian era. Mohammedanism in its turn associated medical instruction and the care of the sick with the mosque, and in the early and middle centuries of the Christian age an intimate relation between the church and the foundation and maintenance of hospitals flourished throughout Europe. Thus the hospital fittingly became the Hôtel Dieu. In the same religious spirit, the privately supported general hospital, beginning in 1123 with St. Bartholomew's of London, under the Prior Lahere, developed in England. That model, though without the ecclesiastic connection, naturally commended itself to the British colonies in North America. In Pennsylvania, their leader in population and in philanthropic spirit, a charter was obtained in 1751, largely through the efforts of that matchless American, Benjamin Franklin, for the Pennsylvania Hospital, in Philadelphia, the first

NEW YORK HOSPITAL IN 1808

incorporated hospital on this side of the Atlantic. The idea of this institution originated with Dr. Thomas Bond, who, like many of his profession in that day, had studied medicine in London and Edinburgh. Eighteen years later it fell to another physician of similar experience to suggest the establishment of such an institution in the city of New York. The occasion arose in this church. To understand the purport of that civic milestone, a word of preface may be helpful. In the year 1769 the colony of New York, with a population of about 300,000, of whom only about 20,000 lived in the city, had not a single hospital. A century earlier, indeed, a primitive institution under the direction of a Dutch matron had been maintained for a few years near Whitehall Street, but this was abandoned in 1674. Medical education in the Colonies was almost as backward. In 1767 a modest beginning had been made in New York by the establishment of a medical department in King's College, now Columbia University. Two years later, on May 16, 1769, the graduating exercises of the first recipients of its medical degrees were, by a happy chance, held here within the walls of the original Trinity Church. A notable assemblage, including the governor of the colony, Sir Henry Moore, was present. Lasting distinction was given the occasion by Dr. Samuel Bard, a student of King's College and the

London Hospital, a graduate in medicine of Edinburgh University, and Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the college, whose name stands high on the roll of the profession, who, after addressing the two graduates on the high duties of their profession, eloquently urged on the community the crying need for a general hospital, not only for the care and relief of the sick, but also as affording the best and only means of instructing students properly in the practice of medicine. This moving appeal met with an immediate response. Sir Henry Moore then and there headed a subscription, and many contributions were received. Sir Henry did not live to see his work crowned, but the Hospital was organized in 1770, and on June 13, 1771, in the term of his successor, the Earl of Dunmore, a royal charter was granted to "The Society of the Hospital in the city of New York in America," a seal with the legend of the Good Samaritan was adopted,—the original silver die of which is still used by the Society,—an annual appropriation of £800 for twenty years was voted by the Colonial Assembly, and steps were taken to procure an appropriate site. The city offered a tract of three-quarters of an acre near where the present Municipal Building stands, and Trinity Church, which in 1755 had given King's College its grounds in Park Place, offered the Hospital a 99-years lease of a two-acre plot at Canal and

Hudson Streets, but the Society determined to buy five acres of land on an elevated site on the west side of Broadway opposite Pearl Street, and imposing hospital buildings were painstakingly planned. Meanwhile Dr. John Jones was sent to England to make a public appeal there for funds, and to study European hospital architecture. Dr. John Fothergill, the famous English physician, who was then conferring at London with Franklin in an endeavor to avert hostilities between the mother country and the colonies, exerted himself in behalf of the project, and was so successful that he was chosen as one of its first Governors. Among the many British gifts were 20 shares in the Delaware Lottery from the Earl of Stirling. On September 3, 1773, the corner-stone of the Hospital was laid with due ceremony by Governor Tryon. Construction was pressed with all convenient speed, a staff of physicians, including Drs. Bard and Jones, was appointed, preparations for the reception of patients were made, but on the 28th of February, 1775, when the building was practically completed, an accidental fire consumed the interior, "and," as the New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury described it, "this beautiful and useful structure, at once the pride and ornament of the city, became a ruin." Nothing daunted, the Governors made a fresh appeal for funds, £4,000 was granted by the Colonial Assem-

bly, reconstruction was begun and within a year completed. But then a new obstacle to hospital operation arose. The War of the Revolution had exposed New York to attack, and on April 2, 1776, the New York Committee of Safety ordered the Governors to have the Hospital put in a proper state for the reception of Continental troops. Breastworks had been thrown up around the building, and the posting of troops there was deemed necessary for the defense of these works and of the city in general. By the irony of fate the first hospital patients received in the building were several American soldiers who had been wounded July 12, 1776, in an engagement between the shore batteries and two British warships forcing a passage up the Hudson. One of the cannon-balls in that action landed in the hospital grounds. In the fortune of war, the occupation of the Hospital passed with the capture of the city in September, 1776, to British and Hessian troops. As their barracks, and occasionally as a military hospital, the building continued to be used for the next seven years. When the soldiers were withdrawn and the war ended, a tedious period of readjustment ensued. Among other complications, a reconstitution of the Board of Governors became necessary, since several of them had been named in the bill of attainder. Some use in the meanwhile was made of the buildings for medical

THE PRESENT NEW YORK HOSPITAL

West Fifteenth Street front

instruction, and the State Legislature met there, but it was not until January, 1791, that this "Asylum for Pain and Distress," as the Governors feelingly described it, was finally opened for the treatment of patients. A few years later the corporate title of the institution was changed by the Legislature to the present form, "The Society of the New York Hospital." That notable landmark of the city, with its stately gray-stone buildings and beautiful trees, lawn, and flowers, may still be remembered by some of those present to-day. It was this prospect which is said to have animated the genial Diedrich Knickerbocker while composing his inimitable History of New York. No one, probably, retains a more vivid recollection of the scene than our honored senior surgeon, Dr. Robert F. Weir, who began his brilliant professional career as a junior interne, in the shadow of those lofty elms, in 1859. The grounds extended from Broadway west to Church Street and from Duane Street north to Worth Street. The main building, with a handsome cupola, was in the centre, on the Worth Street side was the North Building, on the Duane Street side the newer South Building, and a laundry, extensive stables, and a building for lectures and autopsies occupied other sites. This structural group, which contained about 500 beds for patients, continued in active use until 1870, when the Governors

of the Society found the financial burden of maintaining a hospital on that spacious and valuable site too heavy to bear. They accordingly vacated the buildings and leased the ground on long terms, which have, from time to time, since been renewed. As soon as the necessary funds could be accumulated, a new hospital was built on the present site in Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets, west of Fifth Avenue, and there the work of the Society's General Hospital has since been conducted.

During the progress of the removal of the main Hospital from lower Broadway the demand for an emergency hospital service in that district was emphasized by the city's abandonment in 1875 of the so-called Park Hospital at the corner of Centre and Chambers Streets. This created an acute community need and the Governors responded to it by immediately establishing what was known as the Chambers Street Hospital. The building utilized for this purpose under informal license from the city was a disused Police Station House at 160 Chambers Street. Notwithstanding the insecurity of the tenure of this property, the Society expended a large sum in converting the building into a hospital, and there 320,000 patients were treated. This service became so important that in 1894 the Society acquired a plot at the corner of Hudson and Jay Streets and there constructed the modern fire-

proof hospital building known as the House of Relief. Under the brilliant direction first of Dr. William T. Bull and afterward of Dr. Lewis A. Stimson, these two Hospitals successively carried on an active and notable surgical service, in addition to constant medical work. When, after the recent war the Government wished to acquire the property for hospital use, the Governors of the Society decided to accept the offer. In doing so they were actuated not only by a desire to meet the Government's need, but also by the facts that two other hospitals recently established met the wants of the neighborhood, and that under such conditions it was becoming increasingly difficult to maintain in that part of the city the quality of professional care and hospital service which the standard of the Society required.

One duty fulfilled is apt to create another. Having thus taken up in 1875 emergency hospital work in the lower part of the city, the desirability of an ambulance service presented itself to the Society, as it had in 1869 to the Managers of Bellevue Hospital. In no other way could the injured or stricken obtain prompt medical relief. The work thus undertaken was continuously pursued at the down-town Hospital until its sale in 1919, and at the main Hospital has been uninterrupted since 1877. It is neither an easy nor an agreeable service, but the public

need for such emergency ministration has persuaded us not to abandon it. How great that need has been will appear from the record of the 245,000 ambulance calls responded to by the Hospital since our service was installed. Intrinsically this service, which is already conducted under the supervision of the Police Department, is a municipal function, and the city may before long see its way to taking the work over entirely.

In the enormous growth of the city and the wonderful development of its many noble hospitals, general and special, it is easy to lose sight of the commanding position and wide influence which for a hundred years this pioneer of New York hospitals, and prior to 1850 its only general hospital, possessed in the city, the State, and the country. Laid on broad foundations, it has ministered to the relief of the sick and to the education of the medical profession in a conspicuous way, and has been the municipal centre of the art of medicine. It has done not only its own work but in a spirit of helpfulness has from time to time aided other institutions in their corporate tasks. Thus the Governors cooperated in the establishment of the New York Dispensary in 1795. Later the Hospital opened its doors to and sheltered the entire operations of the Society of the Lying-In Hospital from 1801 to 1827; the New York Lying-In Asylum from 1823 to

1825; the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary from 1824 to 1826, and the New York University Medical School from 1866 to 1869. There in 1792 the first care in the State of mental disease was undertaken and has been continuously maintained to this day. There, in 1799, a few months after Dr. Jenner had announced his great discovery in London, Dr. Valentine Seaman introduced vaccination for small-pox into America. There, from 1798 to 1870, a special hospital service for sailors was maintained. There in 1816 the philanthropic Quaker, Thomas Eddy, a Governor, the Treasurer and afterward the President of the Society, who had made a study of the reforms then in progress in France and England under the direction of Philippi Pinel and William and Samuel Tuke, presented a memorable report to the Governors in which he advocated a radical change in the medical treatment of mental diseases. This resulted in the establishment, in a spacious country site on Morningside Heights, of a separate department of the Society known as Bloomingdale Hospital, open to the whole country, which had ever since cared for the mentally afflicted on a humane and scientific basis, and has gained a world-wide reputation. Only last May the centennial of Bloomingdale, which in 1894 had been removed to White Plains, was celebrated there in the presence of a distinguished gathering of psychia-

trists from this country and Europe. In 1816, too, the New York Hospital issued an American Pharmacopœia which had been prepared by Drs. Samuel L. Mitchill and Valentine Seaman primarily for the use of the staff, but which became and remained the recognized standard for the medical and pharmaceutical professions throughout most of the country until the first United States Pharmacopœia was prepared under the supervision of a convention of State Medical Associations in Philadelphia in January, 1821, presided over by Dr. Mitchill. Even earlier than this Dr. Seaman, who was described on the title-page as "Lecturer on Clinical Surgery in the New York Hospital," had issued in 1811 for the convenience of his students a surgical pharmacopœia. There were performed for the first time various successful and brilliant surgical operations; such as the ligature by Dr. Wright Post of the common carotid artery in 1813, of the external iliac artery in 1814, and of the subclavian artery in 1817, and the ligature by Dr. Valentine Mott in 1818 of the innominate artery. There Dr. Francis U. Johnson as early as 1832 abandoned the old method of treating fevers by depletion. There in 1835, thirty years before Lister had taken up the subject, the Governors instituted a searching inquiry into the cause of erysipelas in the surgical wards of the Hospital; this produced a detailed report, with various recom-

THE PRESENT NEW YORK HOSPITAL

West Sixteenth Street front

mendations, based upon personal investigation by a committee of the Governors and the professional advice of the Medical Staff and of sanitary experts. These recommendations were adopted by the Board, and included á general rearrangement of the wards, many devices for securing greater cleanliness, the employment of a larger and more competent force of nurses, and the construction, at a cost of $50,000, of the North Building, which represented the most advanced ideas of hospital construction then entertained. The results of these radical changes were immediately beneficial, but fourteen years later hospital gangrene, the disease so prevalent in Europe, and the horrors of which led Lister to his discovery of antiseptic surgery, broke out in the New York Hospital. Again a careful inquiry was made, new methods of ventilation and heating were devised and installed at a cost of $50,000, and a description of the work published for the benefit of the medical profession, the managers of other hospitals, and the people at large. Similarly satisfactory results followed these reforms, but the complete protection of the patient from sepsis in the actual surgical contact still awaited the adoption of Lister's world-aiding discovery. Meanwhile a succession of novel and important surgical operations has been recorded which naturally increased in daring and lasting value as the antiseptic method established

itself. In medicine, also, a galaxy of famous physicians ministered to the sick and steadily developed the science of therapeutics.

So this great temple of healing has been open day and night during these long years to fulfil the professed object of its founders to extend relief to the sick and distressed poor of the community "with the most indiscriminating impartiality." That, as those pious men described it, was "the Godlike design of our patent." But there was another corporate object intimately and necessarily related to the care of the sick, which was vividly portrayed by Dr. Bard in his address here in 1769, namely, the education of doctors. That purpose was again avowed in the petition for a charter presented in March, 1770, in an appeal in September, 1771, for the aid and sympathy of Lord Dunmore's successor, Governor General Tryon, and in an application to the Legislature of the State in February, 1792, for an annual money grant. Immediately on the opening of the Hospital for patients in 1791 the medical staff became a medical faculty, and organized for clinical lectures and general instruction of students. Those students in large numbers attended the clinics and used the library and other facilities of the Hospital. The medical students of King's College had these privileges from the beginning. In 1807 they were extended to the newly incorporated Col-

lege of Physicians and Surgeons and were shared by both colleges until the medical faculty of Columbia was absorbed in 1813 by the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1860 the latter college became in its turn the Medical Department of Columbia. Nor were students from other medical schools, nor unattached students from the city and from the country at large, debarred from the privileges.

Some idea of the extent of this educational work may be gained when we recall that at the old Broadway Hospital 300 students regularly attended the clinics in the main hospital building and 300 more those held in the newer South building. In volume certainly this will bear comparison with the performance of any medical school in the country. One of New York's historians, writing in 1868, said that the Hospital was then "recognized as a centre from which is derived a large share of that practical knowledge for which the American physician has become so famous." To aid the staff and medical pupils further, a medical library was established in 1796 which grew steadily until it was the largest and best in the country. Being open to the public it was consulted by thousands of students and practitioners. The financial burden of its maintenance, however, finally became so heavy that in 1898 the Governors determined to give the collection of 23,000 volumes to the Academy of Medi-

cine, where they are still available for the use of the profession. With a like object, beginning in 1840, a pathological cabinet of rare value was accumulated by the Hospital, but in 1901, because of lack of room for their exhibition, the larger number of the specimens was distributed among the laboratories of several medical colleges. Perhaps a better idea of the scientific significance of this national university of medicine may be gained by consulting some informed professional opinion. Thus in the course of "A Lecture on Practical Education in Medicine and on the course of instruction at the New York Hospital," Dr. John Watson, one of the brilliant surgeons of that institution, said in 1846:

"You may in other countries find larger hospitals; but none presenting a greater variety of acute and important diseases. You may find in other hospitals abler teachers; but none so willing as we have been to give you our time and services for nothing; you may find, in some few other institutions, greater opportunities for autopsic examinations; you may find, in the cabinets of foreign societies, more valuable pathological collections; you may, in other cities, even find larger libraries than ours. But look for all of these together in any other hospital, either at home or abroad—and you will look for them in vain. I say it without fear of contradiction, you will not find a single hospital to compare with this,—not

one that contains within itself so many advantages for both theoretical and practical study as this N. Y. Hospital."

So convinced was he of the truth of Dr. Watson's conclusion that Dr. Jacob Harsen in 1859 and 1860, by agreement with the College of Physicians and Surgeons, created two trust funds the income from which was to be awarded annually as prizes to the students of the College for dissertations on the advantages of the clinical instruction afforded in the New York Hospital. Thirty years later Dr. William H. Van Buren, a consulting surgeon, confirming Dr. Watson's estimate, added: "As a consequence of this liberal policy, the New York Hospital while accomplishing its purpose of affording relief to the sick poor of the city had become a great centre of instruction in the art and science of medicine. It had become known abroad as the seat of original operations and solid advances in medicine and surgery. . . . It was the most extensive school of practice in the country." And in 1899 Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, a former interne, and then President of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, paid this generous tribute to his hospital Alma Mater:

"The New York Hospital has always been preeminently a medical school. It was one of the first,—if not the first institution in our country, to

place itself open for clinical instructions. . . . It was one of the first in the world to demonstrate thoroughly the fact that no instruction in the practice of medicine and surgery is worth the name that is not clinical. It was the great school of surgery of the whole country . . . A halo will always encircle its brow."

In more recent times, with the greatly enlarged educational facilities at other institutions and with the changes in methods of instruction, the number of students at the New York Hospital has diminished, but in all of its medical and surgical service the work still continues, and one-half of those services is regularly availed of by the students of Cornell University Medical College under the guidance of its distinguished medical faculty.

Second in importance only to the education of the doctors has been the training of nurses. In all departments of its activity the Hospital has from the beginning felt the insistence of the problem of supplying the patients with adequate nursing service. As early as 1799 Dr. Valentine Seaman, one of the surgeons of the Hospital, undertook a course of lectures and practical instruction in the nursing care of maternity cases. This was probably the first attempt in America to educate nurses. In the old days the facilities for obtaining nurses of

BLOOMINGDALE ASYLUM IN 1881, NEW YORK CITY

The site of Columbia University Library

any kind were limited. There were no training-schools, the standards of nursing were not high, and the work did not, as a rule, appeal to the intelligent and high-minded of either sex. The Protestant sisters in Germany and the Roman Catholic nuns in France were the pioneer nurses of the world, and were the only systematic followers of that calling until Florence Nightingale, in 1860, devised and launched the modern training-school for nurses. In the meantime special studies of the subject had been made by the Governors in 1821, in 1840, and in 1849. It was natural, therefore, that when in 1873, largely through the efforts of several philanthropic women of the city, the Health Department decided to establish The Bellevue Hospital Training School for Nurses, the New York Hospital should have encouraged and aided that enterprise. In 1877, when the Hospital took possession of its new buildings in 15th and 16th Streets, it determined to found its own training-school, and this, the second oldest institution of the kind in the country, has since been in successful operation. To date the number of its graduates is more than 1,000, and many of them occupy important administrative and teaching positions throughout the country. They have an incorporated alumnæ association, and a large club house and home in New York City. At Bloomingdale Hospital a separate training-

school for registered nurses of mental cases is maintained.

This earnest normal life of the institution in the care of the sick and in the education of doctors and nurses, has from time to time been intensified by two great human emergencies, war and pestilence. As we have seen, circumstances did not permit of any great hospital activity in the Revolutionary War. During the War of 1812, however, the Hospital had some soldiers to care for, and through the seamen's service which had been established by arrangement with the Federal Government in 1798, and which for many years was maintained in a separate department and building, a larger number of sick and wounded sailors was treated.

Two good deeds of our then enemy shine out from the Hospital's relation to that deplorable and, as so many of our ancestors thought, tragically unnecessary conflict. These acts reveal a chivalrous spirit of warfare in refreshing contrast to some belligerent methods adopted in the World War. The first has come newly to light through the recent discovery in the archives of the Hospital of the medical journal of Dr. James Inderwick, one of its House Surgeons in 1812–13. In May, 1813, he entered the navy as surgeon of the brig of war *Argus* which sailed from New York the following month to

land the American Minister in France, and then to destroy British merchantmen on the coast of England. She had startling success in that cruise, but after capturing 19 merchant vessels laden with valuable cargoes, was in her turn captured August 14th after a hot fight with the larger British brig, the *Pelican*. Early in the engagement the American commander, Captain Allen, after whom Allen Street in this city is named, had been seriously wounded. When the battle was over, he was carried ashore at Plymouth in charge of Dr. Inderwick. There four days later the gallant captain died and after a stately funeral procession was buried in St. Andrew's churchyard with all the honors of war. Eight captains of the British navy were his pall-bearers; over the coffin was draped the American ensign, and on it were laid his hat and sword. The other bright deed had a more peaceful setting. In September of that same year, 1813, when the port of New York was blockaded by the British fleet, the Treasurer of the Society, Thomas Eddy, foreseeing that the Hospital could not be operated during the approaching winter unless an adequate supply of fuel was procured, obtained, through the British Commissary-General of Prisoners, a license signed by Admiral Cockburn, for the entrance into the harbor of a ship from Virginia laden with coal for the use of

the Hospital. A suitable acknowledgment of the British Admiral's humane permission was made by the Governors and communicated to him.

In the Mexican War a few returning soldiers were treated in the Hospital, but with the outbreak of the Civil War the activities of the institution increased greatly. The North Building was set apart for the exclusive use of soldiers, and when the capacity of that building was exceeded in 1862, the overflow was cared for in the general wards of the main building. Several patriotic women of the city served devotedly as volunteer nurses during that crowded hospital year. In all about three thousand soldiers were treated between 1861 and 1865. The last soldier patient was discharged on January 15, 1870.

In the spring of 1898, when it became apparent that hospital aid would be needed for soldiers, the Governors offered the War Department to receive at our several institutions, to the full extent of their capacity and free of cost, soldiers requiring medical and surgical care. In pursuance of this, several hundred patients were treated between July 26th and December 31st, 1898. Out of 113 cases of typhoid fever, 99 recovered and 14 died, which, under the circumstances, was deemed an unusually large percentage of recoveries. Our Directress of Nurses took charge of, organized and maintained the Red

Cross Hospital nursing service at Camp Black, Long Island, and 41 graduates of our Training-School served in the various posts and camp hospitals, including Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

Our connection with the World War began early in 1916, when with timely foresight, and with the sanction of the Governors, our medical staff organized on paper the composition of a Red Cross Base Hospital Unit. This substantially divided the Hospital personnel into two equal sections, one for the Base Hospital when needed, and one for the maintenance of our Hospitals in New York. In making this division and in carrying it out when war came, the finest spirit of unselfish and patriotic endeavor was exhibited. The entire medical staff wished to go abroad, and it was only by generous adjustment that the efficient maintenance of the institutions here was made possible. This hospital unit consisted of 23 medical officers, 60 graduate nurses, and 156 enlisted men. When the time for service came in July, 1917, it was successfully mobilized as planned, and sent to France. There it maintained at Chateauroux, United States Base Hospital No. 9. The original number of patients was estimated at 500. This was subsequently increased successively to 1,000, 1,500, and 2,000, and then 2,100. In all, 15,000 patients, about equally divided between medical and surgical cases, were cared for. Several of

the medical officers were detached from the Base Hospital and rendered notable special service elsewhere in France and in Belgium. Several other members of our Medical Board were assigned by the War Department to important positions in the United States.

At all our home institutions the Governors offered the War and Navy Departments the same aid as in the Spanish War, and this resulted in a varied service. At the 15th and 16th Streets Hospital many young Polish women were trained as nursing attendants for Polish soldiers in France, Red Cross candidates received short nursing courses, enlisted men of the United States Medical Corps were trained as orderlies, assistant surgeons of the navy were students in the wards and laboratories, and members of the Medical Reserve Corps were instructed in the operation of the X-ray machine and the interpretation of X-ray plates. The navy being in need of hospital accommodation, the Governors set apart the House of Relief in Hudson Street exclusively for the use of the sailors. During the period from March, 1918, to May, 1919, 824 sailors were treated there. At Bloomingdale Hospital 53 members of the staff, including five physicians, the Directress of Nurses and fifteen graduate nurses entered the military service and most of them went overseas. The physicians and the Directress of Nurses ren-

dered notable service in France and two of the enlisted men were killed in action. Fifty beds in Bloomingdale Hospital were offered to the Surgeon-General of the army for the use of officers suffering from shell-shock and other mental disorders. Pursuant to this, 91 officers were treated and a large percentage of them were discharged as recovered or greatly improved. With the concurrence of the Surgeon-General various instruction was given at the Hospital to war workers in the neuropsychiatric division of the army medical service.

When pestilence, too, has overtaken the city, the Hospital has tried to meet its share of the burden. From 1791 to 1807 New York was visited thirteen times by yellow fever and lost nearly a tenth of its population. The Governors agreed to receive in the Hospital as many sufferers from this disease as could be cared for without danger to the other patients. From 1794 until 1856 hardly a year elapsed when the Hospital was free from typhus-fever patients. From 1818 to 1828, the disease was epidemic. When it appeared in that form the Governors adopted a resolution that on this and every similar occasion they would gladly co-operate with the Board of Health by receiving fever patients to the limit that the accommodations of the Hospital would permit. Following this policy they treated in the Hospital an average of about 300 typhus patients in each of

those ten years. When the malignant cholera broke out in 1832, the Governors decided that the safety of their other patients forbade the use of the wards by cholera patients, but the Hospital co-operated with the Board of Health in providing temporary cholera hospitals in other parts of the city. With the flood of immigration in 1847, many typhus cases reached the country and the disease again became epidemic in New York. The Hospital treated that year 1,034 of these patients in its newest building, North House, which had been set aside for the purpose, and thanks to the excellent arrangements there made for ventilation, cleanliness and skilful nursing, the mortality from the disease in that building was smaller than recorded in any other similar establishment in the country. New York on the whole has been fortunate in escaping epidemics, but there is another serious one to record, that of infantile paralysis in the summer and autumn of 1916. When the Department of Health inquired of each of the local hospitals what number of stricken children it could house and treat, the Governors of the New York Hospital decided, as they had in 1832 when cholera was epidemic, that they could not assume the risk of imperilling the occupants of our children's wards by receiving victims of this dread affliction. But we deemed it to be our duty

to care for as many children as possible in some appropriate separate building. Trinity Church generously offered us rent free a vacant schoolhouse for the purpose, but we found a more readily adaptable structure in the recently vacated home of the Orthopedic Hospital in 59th Street, and that by the kindness of the Trustees of the institution having been placed at our disposal, we fitted it up in a few days with 120 beds, which were kept filled during several sad weeks. No one who saw those appealing little faces can forget the pathos of it all and the longing it excited to prevent a recurrence of such a tragedy. Through the devoted efforts of the physicians and bacteriologists and nurses who volunteered their services, much was done to alleviate suffering and ward off death, and we still hope that through the valuable research work there conducted under the direction of Dr. Edward C. Rosenow of the Mayo Foundation, some knowledge of the incidence and course of the disease was gained that will lessen its ravages in the future.

In common with all the hospitals we were called upon in the last four months of 1918 to care for the many cases of influenza in a specially insidious form. For this treatment two of our surgical wards were temporarily converted into medical wards, and 560 influenza patients were treated there, of whom 152

died. Several of the doctors and forty of the nurses treating these cases took the disease themselves, and one of the nurses died.

Although relatively to other institutions our hospital performance does not now show that pre-eminence which prevailed in the 18th and 19th centuries, the actual quantity and variety of our work were never so great as they are at the present time, nor, we are glad to believe, was its quality ever higher. As we have seen, one department of the Society, the House of Relief, at Hudson and Jay Streets, has been discontinued and the building has become a public health hospital. But in all other directions the Society has been expanding. In addition to the general medical and surgical divisions, and the department of mental diseases, at White Plains, the Division of Laboratories, the Department of Urology on the recently established Brady Foundation, the Department of Radiology, the Social Service Department, under the guidance of the devoted Ladies Auxiliary, the various Out-Patient clinics, and the inspiring hospital for convalescent children at White Plains, are developing with admirable zeal and efficiency, and have all outgrown their physical accommodations.

From the opening of the Broadway Hospital in January, 1791, until the 1st of January, 1921, the Society treated in all its departments a total of

CAMPBELL COTTAGES FOR CONVALESCENT CHILDREN, WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK

2,015,000 patients. From 1792 to 1856 it received an annual grant from the State, ranging from about $5,000 to $22,500, but since the latter date it has depended for its endowment principally upon the fortunate acquisition of its Broadway hospital site, which it now leases, and of its Bloomingdale hospital site on Morningside Heights which it has sold and where Columbia University, Barnard College, the National Academy of Design, St. Luke's Hospital, the Woman's Hospital, and the Cathedral of St. John the Divine now stand. Apart from the generosity of its Governors it has not received pecuniary aid from many individuals. But after 150 years it begins to feel the need of wider support if it is to continue to expand its service to the people and to the cause of medical education.

As one of its chroniclers has said, the history of the New York Hospital is, in a sense, the history of the city since the Revolution. The origin of the institution had so lofty a purpose, its affairs were administered with such devotion, the personnel of its Board of Governors, its membership and its medical staff, was so representative of the best the city contained, that the Society touched the community closely. Its Attending Physician was President Washington's medical adviser during his official residence in New York; another Attending Physician and one of its Attending Surgeons ministered

in 1804 to Alexander Hamilton's fatal wound; in 1824, while visiting New York, General Lafayette became our guest and honorary member; in 1862 the surgeons of the visiting French Fleet were entertained at the Hospital, and at all times that building was the Mecca of the medical profession throughout the country. The Governors have really governed. Faithful service has become a tradition of the Society. Since the opening of the Hospital in 1791, twelve regular monthly meetings of the Board have been held each year, and on only three occasions has a quorum been lacking. The list of the Governors contains many noted names. Among them have been John Jay, the first Chief Justice of the United States and a Governor of the State, Robert R. Livingston, the first Chancellor of the State, and James Kent, its greatest Chancellor, Richard Varick, Cadwallader D. Colden, Philip Hone, and Abram S. Hewitt, Mayors of the city, Aaron Burr, afterward Vice-President of the United States, Lindley Murray, John Jacob Astor, and Joseph H. Choate.

But no account of the achievements of the Hospital in the century and a half of its corporate life could be complete which did not award the fullest recognition to the devoted band of physicians and surgeons, the first of whom by their commanding vision and influence brought the institution into

being, and who, with their successors during the intervening generations down to the present time, have made its great accomplishments possible. An adequate appraisal of the work of those brilliant practitioners and teachers must be intrusted to a competent hand, and will, some day, we may hope, be duly executed. But the admiration and gratitude we all feel for the noble service which they have gratuitously rendered for the relief of the sick and for the advancement of medical education, must not remain unexpressed to-day. They have included the flower of the American medical profession, and they have left an ineffaceable imprint on the development of the art of medicine. Their hall of fame should be secure.

While we are celebrating to-day a special anniversary, the occasion may also by its implication have a wider significance. In his address here in 1769, Dr. Bard seems to have had for his text that famous sentence of Cicero in his oration in defense of Ligarius, which the doctor in substance rendered, that in no act does man approach so near to the gods as when he is restoring the sick to the blessings of health. This ideal of service to the weak and distressed in body or mind, which underlies all our hospitals, must still, after twenty centuries, be ranked among the highest of human aspirations.

In its exercise it is thrice blessed, by relieving the recipient, by refining the ministrant, and by enriching the community. At no time in history has there seemed to be more acute need than now for the application of that same habit of tender beneficence in the affairs of each community and of the world at large, to diminish suffering, to allay strife and to perpetuate peace. Impelled by that conception of the service of man we may all march toward one goal. Surely such a consummation, to adopt another phrase of the wise founders of our institution, is "recommended at once by the maxims of human policy and the precepts of divine truth."

A LETTER FROM HIS EXCELLENCY

THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR AUCKLAND CAMPBELL GEDDES, K.C.B.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY

The Chairman: As the charter of this institution was granted by King George III, we thought it would be especially gratifying if this anniversary of that charter were attended by the representative in this country of His Majesty King George V. That, however, was not to be, but I have received from Sir Auckland Geddes this afternoon the following letter, which I have his permission to read:

British Embassy
Washington
26th October 1921.

Dear Mr. Sheldon:

It had been my hope that my duties in Washington would have permitted me to be with you to-day to join in celebrating the 150th year of existence of the ancient and honourable society of which you are President. More especially would it have been fitting for a representative of Great Britain to be present since your Society owes its foundation in a large measure to the efforts of Englishmen in colonial days. Our two nations rightly take pleasure in commemorating the common efforts and sacrifices made by them in the great war but you to-day commemorate such efforts made in the interests of humanity in the healing of the sick and in the advancement of medical science. Official business does not, unfortunately, permit me to make the journey to New York but I should be grateful if you would convey to the members my cordial wishes for the success of the exercises and for the continuance of the good work which the Society has carried out in New York for so many years.

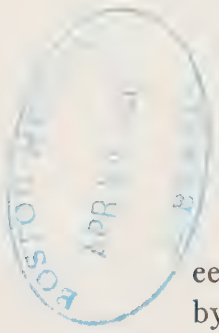
I am,
Yours sincerely,
A. C. Geddes.

Mr. Edward W. Sheldon, President,
Society of the New York Hospital,
New York.

ADDRESS BY

THE HONORABLE NATHAN L. MILLER

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK



The Chairman: In the closing years of the Eighteenth Century the State of New York was guided by a great Governor, who had previously been a great judge. This year brings us a repetition of that rare and fortunate combination at Albany. The first incumbent of the office so richly endowed was John Jay, who was also a life member and a Governor of the New York Hospital. To complete the parallel, we may ask the privilege of making Governor Miller an honorary member of our Society. Notwithstanding the relentless pressure of his official duties, he has generously come to share in our celebration, because, I venture to think, he recognizes that the New York Hospital is a true child of the State, which during all these years has been playing a small, perhaps, but earnest and constructive part in a vital government function, to which he himself has devoted already his great ability. We welcome him gratefully.

I should esteem it a very great privilege to become an honorary member of the Society of the New York Hospital.

One hundred and fifty years of high social service, dating back to Colonial days, are certainly worthy of this impressive celebration. The healing of the sick, the education of doctors, the training of nurses, the removal of the handicaps to the normal and healthy development of children, are works not of charity, but, as Bishop Manning has reminded us, of the highest Christian duty, and of the very greatest social value. A pioneer in this field in this State, the work of the Society of the New York Hospital has expanded with the development of medical science and with the growth of the social spirit incident to our humanitarian age. It is impossible to delimit the sphere of influence of such work or to estimate its value to the community and to the State, and whilst I cannot translate into words the full meaning of such service, it is a privilege upon this occasion to join in some feeble expression of appreciation of the benign purpose and of the beneficent accomplishment of the great service which has been rendered by this Society to humanity.

In looking over your last annual report and in noting the work that you were doing, I was particularly impressed by the results of two branches of your activities, the treatment of children and the treatment of mental disease. The number of patients reported discharged as cured or greatly improved in comparison with the number treated, was certainly very impressive, and exphasized the importance of early and preventive measures. Education has been regarded as the function of the State because the State rests upon its citizenship; but we have been too prone in the past, I think, to concentrate upon the development of mental faculties, too unmindful of the fact that the habitation of a healthy and normal mind must be a healthy and normal body. Work such as your Society is doing in the care and treatment of children, and especially of very young children, is serving to call our attention to the necessity of that work and to teach us that children have bodies as well as minds, and that the two are interdependent.

We have in this State great institutional problems to deal with: the care of the insane, the treatment of men convicted of crime, the care of the mentally deficient, the management of our reformatory and correctional institutions; and I have become satisfied that the time to solve those great problems is before they arise, and that the place to solve them is

BLOOMINGDALE HOSPITAL AT WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK

the school and the home. Preventive measures are much more certain than reformation. We are just awaking to the necessity of applying the discoveries of science to the proper and normal development of children. We are doing much in that line now in the public schools, but that work must precede the public schools; and for the most part it is now being done by voluntary social workers such as societies like yours provide.

I believe that the time has come when the State itself must take a more active and intensive interest in such work, for whilst I would not have the intervention of the State interfere in the slightest with the splendid work which is now being done by people imbued with the call to render social service, the State can do much in the way of correlating and systematizing effort, and I think the time has come when it must take a more direct, a more intensive, a more energetic interest, if you please, in the physical and moral as well as the mental welfare and development of our boys and girls.

Your Society, in the work which it is doing, is showing us the way in this field, and the results which you have accomplished, as shown by your report, are truly significant of what may be done in providing for the future citizenship of the State.

Of course, the other field of effort to which I

have referred was particularly interesting to me, because the care and treatment of the insane constitute one of the big problems of the State, and it is very notable, as Mr. Sheldon has said, that you were also a pioneer in that field, and that your work there dates back a century.

The State is indeed interested in that branch of your work, and I believe for the first half-century of it the State made some small, but annual, contributions.

Again you are teaching us the way, for, like the other problems, I believe the State's work in respect of that has been too one-sided, too much centred on custodial care, with respect to which I think the State institutions will favorably compare with any. But, we are only just beginning, I think, to be aroused to the necessity of curative treatment; and again our attention to that phase of the subject is being arrested by work which is being done of the kind pursued by your Society.

You are emphasizing and you are showing what can be done by the intensive application of occupational therapy, and no one can visit the wards of our great State hospitals and observe ranged about those wards the unfortunate patients in dejected idleness, without coming to the conclusion that it is important that there should be something to occupy those hands and minds, and it does not require

the knowledge of a medical man to conclude that with the right sort of treatment there are, doubtless, many inmates of those institutions who could just as well be leading useful and certainly much happier lives outside of those institutions. And the State must learn, as I have said, from what institutions like yours are doing, to devote itself more intensively to that side of the great problem with which it has to deal.

Statistics are misleading, and whilst the number of patients which you discharged from Bloomingdale as cured or greatly improved, in proportion to the number of patients, would contrast very favorably to the experience in the State hospitals—unfavorably indeed to the State hospital—I suppose the fact is that you receive those patients at earlier stages of the disease, and that while you have the same types to deal with, the class which you in the main have to treat, yield more readily to treatment, but the experience which I judge you have had, from your records—and I hope personally, when the opportunity presents itself to visit the institution—would seem to have demonstrated the great curative value of what we call occupational therapy, and I trust that the State will more intensively undertake now, profiting from what you have taught, to apply those methods in the effort to bring the curative side of the problem of treating the in-

sane up to the high standard which the mere custodial care has now reached.

In the general field of your work it is true, as Mr. Sheldon has said, that you now have many co-workers. But, there must be no abatement of the splendid work you are doing, and I trust that there will be no diminution in the generous benefactions of the public-spirited citizens which make that work possible.

ADDRESS BY

THE HONORABLE ELIHU ROOT

The Chairman: With all her material wealth and resources the City of New York has no more valuable civic asset than the numerous group of high-minded men and women who devote their intelligence and strength unremittingly to making the world a better place for other people to live in. Mr. Root, who has served the State, the nation, and the world in so many paths of historic distinction, has always cheerfully enlisted his surpassing ability and unquenchable spirit in this less conspicuous but no less fruitful cause of organized charitable effort. In that field as in all others he has been a supreme leader, and after having striven there so long for the highest development of the humane agencies of peace, is now about to take part in a momentous conference to diminish the destructive agencies of war. Indeed, at our earnest wish, he has paused on the very threshold of his new task, and, I fear, at some personal sacrifice, to greet us here. We are keenly appreciative of this, and as he and his associates dedicate themselves to that stupendous problem, we feel sure that the prayer of the world for a permanent solution follows them.

I should think it most unfortunate for any one, long a resident of this city, to receive with indifference an invitation to take part in this celebration. It is pleasant to recall the suffering alleviated, the lives prolonged, the misery prevented in the century and a half's history of this institution. It is inspiring to learn of its contributions to medical and surgical science, to the art of preventing and curing disease, and it is most encouraging to think of the vast number of institutions similar in general purpose which have grown up during the one hundred and fifty years existence of the New York Hospital, responding to the same impulse of civic spirit and humane feeling. Her great example to those early institutions has inspired many others, and how certain it is that under their influence this city has come to possess an impulse for all humane and noble endeavor, which makes it the Mecca of every one throughout the world who seeks aid in religion, in education, who has a desire to benefit man in whatever phase of human existence it may be; which makes all pilgrims sure of a response from the generous soul of the citizenship of this city.

And yet, this celebration appeals to me in a more personal way from another side. The men who

originated and have maintained the New York Hospital have had civic pride and the most generous of hearts. I, myself, have known in close friendship many of the men who were long ago giving their time and their labor and their enthusiasm and their loyalty to this institution. There are but few, I fear, who remember them now; but it seems to me that in this celebration that I am taking part in, I am saying something in honor of Cornelius Bliss, and Lewis Stimson, and the others who gave so much of their lives in this work. Their names will not be long remembered; their predecessors' names are already forgotten. But, what matters that? They have built their lives into this institution. Their spirits live in the spirit of this institution, and make it always strong, wholesome and effective. There is no human fame that endures for very long. What if their names are forgotten? They are here, they live here, their influence continues here, and the things that they have done still live in this institution, and in a few other institutions of a similar spirit.

But, I think there is something besides the curing of disease, the advancement of science, the search for knowledge; something that is broader than that, broader than any of these. All the terrible lessons of the last decade show clearly that the most insuperable obstacle to the peace and happiness and prog-

ress and growth of a people is their incapacity to receive the blessings that are ready for them, if they will but take them. The world is full of hatred and strife and murder to-day because of the incapacity of millions of people in organized states to receive the truth that is being spread and has spread throughout our higher forms of civilization and which is to be theirs in centuries to come, but they are not ready for it now.

This is not a matter of intellectual power. It is not a matter of learning. It is not a matter of precept. It is a matter of the development of character. All the sermons ever preached, all the orations ever delivered, all the books ever printed, working through the brain of man, cannot create in him the highest qualities that man is capable of. The development of character must come through exercise by men themselves of the virtues that make human character—mercy, compassion, kindly consideration, brotherly affection, sympathy with fellow men, unselfish willingness to sacrifice for others.

The exercise among the people of those qualities is the essential and the only way by which the character of a people may be developed so that they may become truly civilized and truly Christian. Mere expression—mere fine talk, the mere use of rhetoric, the mere enthusiasm of the moment in response to noble sentiments, is nothing and goes

for naught and is demoralizing in its effect if it is not followed by action. It is the exercise of qualities with sacrifice and labor which is essential to the making of good character.

Now, this beloved country of ours, with all its business, its great manufactories, its commerce, its machinery, its sky-scrapers, with all its courage and initiative and enthusiasm—this great people would long since have lost its own soul if it had not been for the men like those who built this institution, and who have been engaged here and elsewhere all over the land, in leading the way, furnishing the example of self-sacrifice, furnishing the examples of compassion and brotherly love.

In this country we depend upon individual enterprise for our motive power; we must depend upon that, never lying down upon the Government to furnish it—appealing to the Government for regulation and for such help as the law can give and as regulative administration can give to assist, but never lying down upon the Government—in this country we depend for our very life's bread upon the free and independent enterprise of our people; and such men as made this institution, working all over the land, have saved the soul of America by the exercise among her people of mercy, compassion, charity and brotherly love, and all that makes for the betterment of the human race and for the no-

bility of mankind. And so we celebrate to-day with a feeling of happy congratulation that we, through associating ourselves with their work, have become members in that noble and most useful company.

HYMN

O God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,
Our shelter from the stormy blast
And our eternal home.

Under the shadow of Thy Throne
Thy saints have dwelt secure;
Sufficient is Thine arm alone,
And our defense is sure.

Before the hills in order stood,
Or earth received her frame,
From everlasting Thou art God,
To endless years the same.

A thousand ages in thy sight
Are like an evening gone;
Short as the watch that ends the night
Before the rising sun.

BENEDICTION

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

THE CHARTER

GEORGE THE THIRD, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND IRELAND, KING, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, AND SO FORTH.

To all to whom these presents shall come, GREETING:

WHEREAS our loving subjects, PETER MIDDLETON, JOHN JONES, and SAMUEL BARD, of our city of New York, physicians, by their humble petition presented unto our trusty and well-beloved CADWALLADER COLDEN, ESQ., our Lieutenant-Governor, and then our commander-in-chief of our province of New York, and the territories depending thereon in America, and read in our council for our said province, on the ninth day of March, which was in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and seventy, did, among other things in substance, set forth, that there had been a subscription set on foot by them, for the purpose of erecting a public Hospital in our said city of New York, and that sundry public-spirited persons, influenced by principles of benevolence, had liberally subscribed toward the same; that from the manifest utility of such an infirmary, the petitioners hoped for further contribu-

tions, and that some very considerable donations had been then already promised, in case the success of the institution should be rendered probable; but that the said moneys could not be conveniently collected, or the design prosecuted with vigor, unless a corporation should be formed for that purpose; and therefore the petitioners humbly prayed our Letters Patent forming a corporation for the purposes aforesaid; now, we, taking into our royal consideration the beneficial tendency of such an institution within our said city, calculated for relieving the diseases of the indigent, and preserving the lives of many useful members of the community, are graciously pleased to grant the said humble request of our said loving subjects; know ye therefore, that we, of our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have willed, given, granted, ordained, constituted and appointed, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do will, give, grant, ordain, constitute and appoint, that the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Assistants of our city of New York, in America, now and for the time being; the Rector of Trinity Church in our said city, now and for the time being; the President of King's College in our said city, now and for the time being; the Senior Minister of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in our said city, now and for the time being; the Minister of the Ancient Lutheran Church

in our said city, now and for the time being; the minister of the French Church in our said city, now and for the time being; the Senior Minister of the Presbyterian Church in our said city, now and for the time being; the Minister of the Moravian Church in our said city, now and for the time being; the Minister of the German Reformed Calvinist Church in our said city, now and for the time being; the Minister of the New Lutheran Church in our said city, now and for the time being; the Minister of the Anabaptist Congregation in our said city, now and for the time being; the Minister of the Scotch Presbyterian Church in our said city, now and for the time being; and Sir William Johnson, Baronet, John Fothergill, of our city of London, in our kingdom of Great Britain, physician; Daniel Horsmanden, John Watts, Oliver De Lancey, Charles Ward Apthorp, Roger Morris, William Smith, Hugh Wallace, Henry White, Robert R. Livingston, Andrew Elliot, Archibald Kennedy, Abraham Mortier, Philip Livingston, Wm. Axtel, James Duane, John Morin Scott, Leonard Lispenard, Simon Johnson, Thos. Smith, William Bayard, Walter Rutherford, Alexander Colden, John Van Cortland, Augustus Van Cortland, William Livingston, Abraham Misier, Richard Morris, John Bogert and John Moore, all of our said city of New York, esquires; Abraham Lott, esquire, treasurer of our said province; Peter Van-

Brugh Livingston, David Clarkson, Walter Franklin, Gerardus William Beekman, William McAdam, George Bowne, Nathaniel Marston, Lawrence Kortright, George Folliott, David Provoost, Cornelius Clopper, John Myer, David Van Horne, Thomas White, Charles McEvers, Isaac Low, John Beekman, Richard Sharp, Thomas Pearsall, Joshua Delaplane, Samuel Bowne, Isaac Sears, Samuel Broome, John Thurman, Jacob Watson, Lewis Pintard, Gerardus Duyckinck, James Beekman, Peter Goelet, William Ludlow, Nicholas Stuyvesant, John Harris Cruger, John Weatherhead, Theophilact Bache, Samuel Verplanck, John Crook, Grove Bend, John Alsop, Caspar Wistar, Isaac Roosevelt, Evert Bancker, Gerardus De Peyster, Henry Rutgers the younger, Henry Haydock, Gabriel H. Ludlow, Isaac Corsa, Thomas Buchanan, Andrew Barclay, John Livingston, Augustus Van Horne, Joseph Hallett, Peter Kettletas, Jacob Le Roy, and Abraham Duryee, all of our said city of New York, merchants; William Brownejohn, of our said city of New York, druggist; John Leake, of our said city of New York, mariner; George Harrison, of our said city of New York, brewer; Walter Dubois, and Nicholas Jones, both of our said city of New York, gentlemen; and Francis Bassett, of our said city of New York, pewterer; and such other persons as shall be elected and admitted hereafter members of the corporation hereby erected, be, and

forever hereafter shall be, by virtue of these presents, one body corporate and politic, in deed, fact and name, by the name, style and title of [* "The Society of the Hospital in the city of New York in America,"] and them and their successors and by the same name, we do by these presents, really and fully make, erect, create, constitute and declare one body politic and corporate, in deed, fact, and name, for ever: and will give, grant and ordain that they and their successors, the Society of the Hospital in the city of New York in America, by the same name, shall and may have perpetual succession; and shall and may, by the same name, be persons capable in the law to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended in all courts, and elsewhere, in all manner of actions, suits, complaints, pleas, causes, matters, and demands whatsoever, as fully and amply as any other our liege subjects of our said province of New York, may or can sue or be sued, implead or be impleaded, defend or be defended by any lawful ways or means whatsoever. And, that they and their successors, by the same name, shall forever hereafter be persons capable and able in the law to purchase, take, hold, receive and enjoy to them and their successors, any mes-

* Changed by Laws of 1810, chapter 44, § 1, to "The Society of the New York Hospital."

suages, tenements, houses and real estate whatsoever, and all other hereditaments of whatsoever nature, kind and quality they be, in fee simple, for a term of life or lives, or in any other manner howsoever. And, also any goods, chattels and personal estate whatsoever. [* Provided always, the clear yearly value of the said real estate doth not at any time exceed the sum of five thousand pounds sterling, lawful money of our kingdom of Great Britain, above all outgoings and reprises.] And, that they and their successors, by the same name, shall have full power and authority to give, grant, sell, lease, demise and dispose of the same real estate and hereditaments whatsoever, for life or lives, or years, or for ever. And also all goods, chattels and personal estate whatsoever, at their will and pleasure, as they shall judge to be most beneficial and advantageous to the good and charitable ends and purposes above mentioned; and, that it shall and may be lawful for them and their successors, for ever hereafter, to have a common seal to serve for the causes and business of them and their successors, and the same seal to change, alter, break and make new, from time to time, at their will and pleasure. And our royal will and pleasure is, that when our said corporation hereby erected, shall have acquired

* Amended by Laws of 1879, chapter 244, § 1. Also Laws of 1890, chapter 553, §§ 1 and 2.

by the aid of the Legislature of our said province of New York, by the generous donations of the benevolent, or otherwise, a proper and convenient piece of ground in and near our said city of New York, and funds sufficient, without injuring the said charity, to admit of the erecting an Hospital for the reception and relief of sick and diseased persons, that the said society do erect within our said city of New York, an Hospital for the said purposes; which we will shall for ever hereafter be called by the name of, "The New York Hospital." And that it shall and may be lawful for our said corporation, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, to erect for their use and convenience, any other house, houses or buildings whatever. And, for the better carrying into execution the purposes aforesaid, our royal will and pleasure is, and we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, give and grant, to The Society of the Hospital in the city of New York in America, and their successors for ever, that there shall be for ever hereafter belonging to our said corporation, twenty-six Governors of the said Hospital and corporation, of whom there shall be taken and had one President, and one Vice-President, and who shall conduct and manage the affairs and business of the said Hospital and corporation, in manner as hereafter is declared and appointed. And also, that there shall be for ever hereafter, one or more

Treasurer or Treasurers, and one Secretary, belonging to our said corporation. And for the more immediate carrying into execution our royal will and pleasure herein, we do hereby assign, constitute and appoint the aforesaid John Watts, Oliver De Lancey, Charles Ward Apthorp, Roger Morris, William Smith, Hugh Wallace, Henry White, Robert R. Livingston, Whitehead Hicks, mayor of our said city of New York, Andrew Elliot, Archibald Kennedy, Peter Van Brugh Livingston, David Clarkson, Abraham Mortier, Abraham Lott, Walter Franklin, Leonard Lispenard, Gerardus William Beekman, Philip Livingston, William McAdam, George Bowne, William Axtell, Dr. John Fothergill, Nathaniel Marston, Lawrence Kortright, and George Folliott, to be the present Governors of the said Hospital and corporation; the aforesaid John Watts, to be the present President; and the aforesaid Andrew Elliot, to be the present Vice-President; the aforesaid Peter Van Brugh Livingston, to be the present Treasurer; and the aforesaid John Moore, to be the present Secretary of our corporation hereby erected. Which said Governors, President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Secretary, shall hold, possess and enjoy their said respective offices until the third Tuesday in May now next ensuing. [* And,

* By Laws of 1810, chapter 44, § 1, the Governors elect these officers and by Laws of 1879, chapter 244, themselves when vacancies occur.

for the keeping up the succession in the said offices, our royal will and pleasure is, and we so hereby for us, our heirs, and successors, establish, direct, and require of and give and grant to the said Society of the Hospital in the city of New York in America, and their successors, for ever, that on the said third Tuesday in May now next ensuing, and yearly, and every year for ever thereafter on the third Tuesday in May in every year, they and their successors, shall meet at the said Hospital, or at some other convenient place in our said city of New York, to be fixed and ascertained by some of the By-Laws or regulations of our said corporation, and there, by the majority of such of them as shall so meet, shall by ballot, or in such other manner and form as shall be directed and established by any the By-Laws or regulations of our said corporation, elect and choose twenty-six of their members, to be Governors of our said corporation and Hospital for the ensuing year;* and also out of the said Governors so elected and chosen, shall elect and choose as aforesaid, one President and one Vice-President, of our said corporation, for the ensuing year. And also, shall then and there elect and choose, as aforesaid, one or more of the said Governors or members at large,

*This clause is superseded by Laws of 1828, chapter 89, which provides for the filling of any vacancy in the Board of Governors by the Board until the next annual election.

of our said corporation, to be Treasurer or Treasurers of our said corporation for the ensuing year, and another of the said members to be Secretary for the ensuing year.] Which said Governors, and other the officers aforesaid of our said corporation, so elected, shall immediately enter upon their respective offices, and hold, exercise and enjoy the same respectively, from the time of such elections for and during the space of one year, and until other fit persons shall be elected and chosen in their respective places, according to the laws and regulations aforesaid. *And, in case any of the said persons by these presents nominated and appointed to the respective offices aforesaid, or who shall hereafter be elected and chosen thereto, respectively, shall die, or on any account be removed from such offices, respectively, before the time of their respective appointed services shall be expired, or refuse or neglect to act in and execute the office for which he or they shall be so elected and chosen, or is or are herein nominated and appointed; [then our royal will and pleasure is, and we do hereby direct, ordain and require our said corporation, to meet at the place for the time being appointed, for the said annual elections, and choose other or others of the members of our said corpora-

*This clause is superseded by Laws of 1828, chapter 89, which provides for the filling of any vacancy in the Board of Governors by the Board until the next annual election.

tion, in the place and stead of him or them so dying, removed, refusing or neglecting to act, within thirty days next after such contingency: and in this case, for the more due and orderly conducting such elections, and to prevent any undue proceedings therein, we do hereby give full power and authority to, and ordain and require, that upon every vacancy in the office of President, the Vice-President, and any five of the Governors of our said corporation and Hospital, for the time being; and upon every vacancy in the office of Vice-President, Governor, and in any other of the offices aforesaid, the President, and any five of the said Governors for the time being, shall appoint the time for such election and elections, and cause public notice thereof to be given, by publishing the same in one or more of the public newspapers printed in this colony, at least seven days before the day appointed for such election; or in case it shall so happen that at any time or times hereafter, there be no such newspapers printed in this colony, then by affixing up notices in writing, at the least seven days before the day appointed for such election, at two or more of the most public places in our said city of New York; hereby giving and granting, that such person and persons as shall be so chosen from time to time, by the majority of such of the members of our said corporation as shall, in such case, meet in manner

hereby directed, by ballot, or in such other manner and form as shall be directed by any of the By-Laws or regulations of our said corporation, shall have, hold, exercise and enjoy such the office or offices to which he or they shall be so elected and chosen from the time of such election until the third Tuesday in May thence next ensuing, and until other or others be legally chosen in his or their place or stead, as fully and amply as the person or persons in whose place he or they shall be chosen, could or might have done by virtue of these presents.] And we do hereby will and direct, that this method shall for ever hereafter be used for the filling up all vacancies in the said offices, between the annual elections above directed; provided nevertheless, that as well in the elections last mentioned, as in the annual elections above mentioned, no person shall be elected to the office of President, or Vice-President, unless he then be a Governor of our said corporation and Hospital. And our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, direct, ordain and require, that every President, Vice-President, Governor, Treasurer and Secretary of our said corporation, to be elected by virtue of these presents, shall, before they act in their respective offices, take an oath, (or if any of them shall be of the people called Quakers, or Unitas Fratrum), an affirmation to be to them administered

by the President, or Vice-President of our said corporation for the time being, or of the preceding year, (who are hereby severally authorized to administer the same), for the faithful and due execution of their respective offices, during their continuance in the same, respectively. And further, our royal will and pleasure is, and we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, ordain and appoint, and give and grant to the Society of the Hospital in the city of New York in America, that the President of the said corporation for the time being, and in case of a vacancy in the said office of President, or in case of his sickness or absence, the Vice-President of our said corporation shall, and may from time to time, as occasion may require, summon and call together at such days and places within our said city of New York, as they shall respectively think proper, the Governors of the said corporation and Hospital for the time being, giving them at the least one day's notice thereof; and we do hereby require them to meet accordingly, and give, grant and ordain, that any seven or more of the said Governors of our said corporation, being so convened together, of whom the President of our said corporation for the time being, or in case of a vacancy in the said office, or the sickness or absence of the said President, the Vice-President for the time being, shall always be one, shall for ever here-

after be a legal meeting of the said corporation; and they, or the major part of them so met, shall have full power and authority to adjourn from day to day, or for any other time, as the business of our said corporation may require; and to do, execute, transact, manage and perform, in the name of our said corporation, all and every act and acts, thing and things whatsoever, which our said corporation are or shall, by virtue of these our Letters Patent, be authorized to do, act, transact, manage and perform, in as full and ample manner as if all and every the Governors and members of the said corporation were present, and consenting thereto; [* saving and except always the electing of Governors, and other the officers above mentioned of our said corporation:] and also, saving and except the giving, granting, selling, or otherwise aliening any of the estate, real or personal, of our said corporation; and the leasing, demising, or disposing of any of the Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, real or mixed estate of our said corporation, for any longer term of time than one year; our royal will and pleasure being, that none of the estate real, personal or mixed, of our said corporation, be sold, or in any wise aliened, but by and with the concurrence and approbation of the majority of the whole number of the Governors of our said corporation for the time being,

* Amended by Laws of 1879, chapter 244, § 2.

first obtained at some legal meeting of our said corporation, and that none of the real or mixed estate of our said corporation be leased, demised, or in any wise disposed of, for any longer term than one year, without the like concurrence and approbation of the majority of the whole number of the Governors of our said corporation for the time being, first obtained as aforesaid. And further, we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, ordain and appoint, and give and grant to the Society of the Hospital in the city of New York in America, that at any, and every such legal meeting of any seven or more of the Governors of our said corporation, of whom the President of our said corporation for the time being, or in case of a vacancy in the said office, or the sickness or absence of the said President, the Vice-President for the time being, shall always be one, it shall and may be lawful for them, in writing, under the common seal of our said corporation, to make, frame, constitute, establish, and ordain, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, such laws, constitutions, ordinances, regulations and statutes, for the better government of the officers, members, and servants of the said corporation, and of the patients from time to time admitted into the said Hospital; for fixing and ascertaining the places of meeting of our said corporation, on the days and times of the elections above men-

tioned; and for regulating the mode and manner of making such, and all other the elections in our said corporation; the management and disposition of the funds and charities, and all other the business and affairs whatever of our said corporation, as they, or the major part of them, so legally met, shall judge best for the general good of the said corporation, and profitable for the more effectual promoting the charitable and beneficial designs of the said corporation: and the same, or any of them, to alter, amend or repeal from time to time, as they, or the major part of them, so met as aforesaid, shall judge most conducive to the benefit of the said charity; provided such laws, constitutions, regulations, ordinances, and statutes, be not repugnant to the laws of that part of our kingdom of Great Britain called England, nor of this our province of New York. And we do further will and grant, that the said Governors of the said corporation for the time being, or any seven or more of them, so legally met and convened as aforesaid, of whom the President, or Vice-President, for the time being, shall always be one, as aforesaid, shall have the full and sole power and authority for ever hereafter, by the majority of their voices from time to time, to elect, nominate and appoint such and so many physicians and surgeons, as they shall judge necessary to attend the said Hospital, and the sick and diseased patients

from time to time admitted to the benefits of the said charity; and to appoint the physicians and surgeons so elected, their respective powers, authorities, business, trusts and attendances; and also to appoint an apothecary, a steward, and matron, of and for the said Hospital; and from time to time to appoint them, the said apothecary, steward, and matron, and each of them, their respective powers, authorities, business, trusts, and attendances; and to displace and discharge the apothecary, steward, and matron, from the service of the said Hospital, and to nominate and appoint other or others in their places and stead. And we do further, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, for us, our heirs and successors, grant and ordain, that when, and as often as any President, Vice-President, Governor, Treasurer, Secretary, Physician, or Surgeon of the said corporation, shall become unfit or incapable to execute their said offices, respectively, or shall misdemean themselves in their said offices, respectively, contrary to any the by-laws or regulations of our said corporation, or refuse or neglect the execution thereof, and thereupon a complaint or charge in writing, shall be exhibited against him or them, by any member of our said corporation, at any legal meeting of the Governors of our said corporation and Hospital, as aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for the President, or Vice-

President and Governors, or the major part of them, then met, or at any other legal meeting of our said corporation from time to time, and upon examination and due proof, to suspend or discharge such President, Vice-President, Governor, Treasurer, Secretary, Physician, or Surgeon, from their offices respectively, although the yearly or other time for their respective services, shall not be expired; anything before in these presents contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding; provided always, that no President, Vice-President, Governor, Physician, or Surgeon, shall be suspended or discharged at any meeting, without the concurrence and approbation of the majority of the whole number of the Governors of the said corporation, nor without having a copy of the complaint or charge against him, at least six days before such examination; and an opportunity to be fully heard in his defence. And for the keeping up and preserving for ever hereafter, a succession of members of the said corporation, our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, ordain, give, and grant, to "The Society of the Hospital in the City of New York in America," and their successors for ever, that it shall and may be lawful at all time and times hereafter, for ever, for any seven or more of the Governors of our said corporation, for the time being, of whom we will the Presi-

dent, or in case of his absence, sickness, or a vacancy in the said office of President, the Vice-President of the said corporation, shall always be one, being convened and met together as aforesaid, so as to be a legal meeting of our said corporation, as above mentioned, to elect and choose by the majority of their voices, and in such manner and form, and upon such terms and conditions, as shall be directed, ordained and established for that purpose, by any the said by-laws, statutes, constitutions or ordinances of the said corporation, and admit under the common seal of our said corporation, such and so many persons, to be members of the said corporation, as they shall think beneficial to the laudable designs of the said corporation. Which persons, and every of them so from time to time elected, chosen, and admitted, shall, by virtue thereof, and of these presents, be vested with all the powers, authorities and privileges, which any member of the said corporation is hereby invested with. And our will and pleasure further is, that the said Governors of the said corporation and Hospital, shall yearly and every year, give an account in writing, of the several sums of money by them received and expended by virtue of these presents, or any authority hereby given; and of the management, application and disposition of the revenues and charities aforesaid, to the General Assembly of our said province, for

the time being, or to such person or persons as the said General Assembly shall, from time to time, appoint to receive and audit the same accounts, when they the Governors of our said Hospital shall be thereunto required by the said General Assembly of our said province. And further, we do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, give and grant, unto the said Society of the Hospital in the city of New York in America, and their successors for ever, that this our present Charter, shall be deemed, adjudged and construed in all cases most favorably, and for the best benefit and advantage of our said corporation, and for the promoting the good ends and designs of this charitable Institution: and that this our present grant, being entered on record, as is hereinafter expressed, shall be for ever hereafter, good and effectual in the law, according to our royal intent and meaning hereinbefore declared; and without any other license, grant or confirmation from us, our heirs or successors, hereafter by the said corporation to be had or obtained, notwithstanding any mis-recitals, non-recitals, not-naming, or mis-naming, of any of the aforesaid offices, franchises, privileges, immunities, or other the premises, or any of them; and although no writ of *ad quod damnum*, or other writs, inquisitions, or precepts, hath been upon this occasion had, made, issued or prosecuted; any statute, act, ordi-

nance, or provision, or other matter or thing to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding. In testimony whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the great seal of our said province, to be hereunto affixed, and the same to be entered of record, in our Secretary's office for our said province of New York, in one of the Books of Patents there remaining. Witness our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin, John, Earl of Dunmore, our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, in and over our said province of New York, and the territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the same, at our fort in our city of New York, by and with the advice and consent of our council for our said province of New York, the thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-one, and of our reign the eleventh.

APPENDIX II

GOVERNORS OF THE SOCIETY OF THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL

AND THE YEAR OF THEIR ELECTION

Charles Ward Apthorp.....1770
William Axtell.....1770
Gerardus William Beekman.....1770
George Bowne.....1770
David Clarkson.....1770
Oliver Delancey.....1770
Andrew Elliott.....1770
Walter Franklin.....1770
Dr. John Fothergill (London)...1770
George Folliott.....1770
Whitehead Hicks.....1770
Lawrence Kortright.....1770
Archibald Kennedy.....1770
Robert R. Livingston.....1770
Abraham Lott.....1770
Leonard Lispenard.....1770
Philip Livingston.....1770
Peter Van Brugh Livingston....1770
Roger Morris.....1770
Abraham Mortier.....1770
William McAdam.....1770
Nathaniel Marston.....1770
William Smith.....1770
John Watts.....1770
Hugh Wallace.....1770
Henry White.....1770
Thomas Pearsall.....1772
Jacob Walton.....1773
John Murray.....1773
Isaac Roosevelt.....1774
Elias Desbrosses.....1775
David Matthews.....1776
William Bayard.....1777
Henry Haydock.....1777
James Jauncey.....1777
John Livingston.....1777
Charles McEvers.....1777
William Ustick.....1777
Augustus Van Cortland.....1777
Augustus Van Horn.....1780
Samuel Franklin.....1781
John Alsop.....1784
Robert Bowne.....1784
Aaron Burr.....1784
James Duane.....1784
William Denning.....1784
Lawrence Embree.....1784
Samuel Jones.....1784
Robert Murray.....1784
Lindley Murray.....1784
Richard Morris.....1784
William Maxwell.....1784
Alexander McDougall.....1784
Daniel Phoenix.....1784
Walter Rutherford.....1784
James Beekman.....1785
Theophylact Bache.....1785
Thomas Buchanan.....1785
Francis Bassett.....1785
Joseph Hallet.....1785
William Backhouse.....1787
William Edgar.....1787
John Jay.....1787
John Keese.....1787
William Laight.....1787
R. R. Livingston, Jr.....1787
John Lawrence.....1787
John Murray, Jr.....1787

Alexander McComb.....1788
Sampson Fleming.....1789
Gerard Walton.....1789
Hugh Gaine.....1790
Alexander Robertson.....1790
Paschal N. Smith.....1790
Robert Watts.....1791
Matthew Clarkson.....1792
Samuel Osgood.....1792
Cornelius Ray.....1792
Moses Rodgers.....1792
James Watson.....1792
Thomas Eddy.....1793
Nicholas Bayard.....1794
John Campbell.....1794
Gabriel Furman.....1794
Abijah Hammond.....1794
Henry Rutgers.....1794
William Shotwell.....1794
Richard Varick.....1794
Gilbert C. Willett.....1794
John Barrow.....1795
William Kenyon.....1795
Edmund Prior.....1795
Jotham Post.....1795
Peter Schermerhorn.....1795
Samuel Bowne.....1796
John B. Coles.....1796
Thomas Franklin.....1796
John I. Glover.....1796
William Minturn.....1796
Jacob de la Montagnie.....1797
Henry Haydock, Jr.....1797
William Jauncey.....1797
Rev. John C. Kunzie.....1797
James Kent.....1797
William Robinson.....1797
John Thurston.....1797
Jonathan Little.....1798
Richard R. Lawrence.....1798
John McVicker.....1798
Elijah Pell.....1798
Gulian Verplanck.....1798
William Ustick, Jr.....1799
Gilbert Aspinwall.....1799
John Jones.....1799
Benjamin G. Minturn.....1799
William W. Woolsey.....1799
John Atkinson.....1800
William Bayard.....1800
Walter Bowne.....1800
Isaac Collins.....1800
Dr. John C. Lettsom (London)..1800
Robert Mott.....1800
William Post.....1800
Dr. Samuel Bard.....1801
Rev. Abraham Beach.....1801
John T. Champlin.....1801
John G. Coster.....1801
Samuel Corp.....1801
Herman G. Rutgers.....1801
Joshua Waddington.....1801
Thomas Buckley.....1802
Archibald Gracie.....1802
John V. Provost.....1802
James Scott.....1802
Henry I. Wyckoff.....1802
Herman Le Roy.....1803
Samuel Mansfield.....1803
Henry Post, Jr.....1803
John Bogert.....1804
William Johnson.....1804
Jacob Le Roy.....1804
Andrew Morris.....1804
John Franklin.....1806
John Kane.....1806
John R. Murray.....1806
John P. Ritter.....1806
Wynant Van Zandt, Jr.....1806
Matthew Franklin.....1807
John B. Lawrence.....1808
George Newbold.....1808
Benjamin D. Perkins.....1808
Frederick De Peyster.....1809
Valentine Hicks.....1809
Peter A. Jay.....1809
Jacob Sherred.....1809
Ebenezer Stevens.....1809
Allen Shepherd.....1809
John L. Bowne.....1810
Samuel Mott.....1810
Peter Mesier.....1810
Najah Taylor.....1810
Richard Cunningham.....1812

Cadwallader D. Colden.....1812
Abraham Barker.....1813
John Aspinwall.....1814
Cornelius Dubois.....1814
Dr. Hugh Williamson.....1814
Robert H. Bowne.....1815
Robert I. Murray.....1816
Moses Field.....1817
Thomas C. Taylor.....1817
John Adams.....1818
William Bayard, Jr.....1818
Nathan Comstock.....1818
Duncan P. Campbell.....1818
John McComb, Jr.....1818
Benjamin W. Rodgers.....1818
John Clark, Jr.....1819
Rev. F. C. Schaeffer.....1819
William Edgar, Jr.....1819
Thomas R. Smith.....1822
Stephen Allen.....1823
Philip Hone.....1823
Gulian C. Verplanck.....1823
Ezra Weeks.....1823
Jonathan Goodhue.....1823
James Lovett.....1824
Isaac Carow.....1826
James F. De Peyster.....1827
Nathaniel Richards.....1827
Benjamin L. Swan.....1827
George Taylor.....1827
Charles Wilkes.....1827
John A. Stevens.....1828
James Heard.....1829
Edward W. Laight.....1830
John Hone.....1831
Robert C. Cornell.....1832
Peter G. Stuyvesant.....1833
Edward R. Jones.....1834
Hubert Van Wagenen.....1835
Augustus Fleming.....1837
Edward M. Lawrence.....1837
Samuel F. Mott.....1837
Frederick Sheldon.....1837
Jacob Harvey.....1838
James I. Jones.....1840
William M. Halsted.....1841
John L. Buckley.....1842
James Donaldson.....1843
David S. Kennedy.....1845
Stacy B. Collins.....1846
George T. Trimble.....1846
Augustine Averill.....1848
Henry Chauncey.....1848
D. W. C. Olyphant.....1848
George F. Hussey.....1849
James William Beekman.....1850
E. D. Morgan.....1850
Caleb Swan.....1851
Russell H. Nevins.....1852
Robert Lenox Kennedy.....1853
D. Colden Murray.....1853
George F. Jones.....1854
John David Wolfe.....1854
James N. Cobb.....1855
Thos. Hall Faile.....1855
George Talbot Olyphant.....1855
Thomas B. Stillman.....1855
Joseph Walker.....1855
David Clarkson.....1856
John C. Green.....1856
Frederick A. Conkling.....1857
Abram S. Hewitt.....1857
Otis D. Swan.....1858
Nathaniel P. Bailey.....1858
Henry L. Pierson.....1858
Henry Chauncey, Jr.....1859
Jas. Boorman Johnston.....1859
John Jacob Astor.....1860
Samuel Willetts.....1860
James M. Brown.....1861
Theodore B. Bronson.....1864
Israel Corse.....1864
Sheppard Gandy.....1864
William Dennistoun.....1865
Jackson S. Schultz.....1865
George Cabot Ward.....1865
Robert J. Livingston.....1865
George D. H. Gillespie.....1866
William J. Hoppin.....1866
William B. Hoffman.....1866
Edward S. Jaffray.....1867
Jonathan Thorne.....1868
James H. Banker.....1869
John Earle Williams.....1869

William H. Macy.....1869
Merritt Trimble.....1872
Henry J. Davison.....1873
Meredith Howland.....1873
Theodorus B. Woolsey.....1873
Harry M. Morris.....1874
William M. Halsted.....1875
Herman R. Le Roy.....1875
Wm. H. Osborn.....1876
George W. Abbe.....1877
Joseph H. Choate.....1877
William H. Fogg.....1877
William Warner Hoppin.....1877
Charles E. Strong.....1877
Samuel Thorne.....1877
Elbridge T. Gerry.....1878
William Turnbull.....1878
William W. Astor.....1879
Philip Schuyler.....1880
James O. Sheldon.....1881
Hermann H. Cammann.....1882
Wm. D. Morgan.....1882
James William Beekman.....1884
Cornelius N. Bliss.....1885
William M. Kingsland.....1885
George S. Bowdoin.....1887
Waldron Post Brown.....1887
Edward King.....1888
Frederick P. Olcott.....1888
William Alexander Duer.....1890
Henry W. de Forest.....1890
Edmund D. Randolph.....1890
Fordham Morris.....1891
James R. Roosevelt.....1891
George G. DeWitt.....1892
George G. Haven.....1892
Frederick D. Tappen.....1892
J. Edward Simmons.....1892
John Harsen Rhoades.....1894
Augustus D. Juilliard.....1895
Francis Lynde Stetson.....1896
Thomas H. Barber.....1898
David H. King, Jr.....1898
Archibald D. Russell.....1898
Richard Trimble.....1898
George F. Baker.....1899
Howard Townsend.....1899
John Claflin.....1901
Augustine J. Smith.....1902
Henry A. C. Taylor.....1902
James W. Alexander.....1904
Charles S. Brown.....1904
George L. Rives.....1904
Edward W. Sheldon.....1906
Frank K. Sturgis.....1907
James T. Woodward.....1907
Bronson Winthrop.....1907
J. Woodward Haven.....1908
Henry G. Barbey.....1909
Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr.....1909
Paul Tuckerman.....1910
William Woodward.....1910
Arthur Iselin.....1912
Payne Whitney.....1912
G. Beekman Hoppin.....1913
Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr.....1913
Henry R. Taylor.....1915
R. Horace Gallatin.....1916
Walter Jennings.....1916
Joseph H. Choate, Jr.....1918

APPENDIX III

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

AND THE YEAR OF THEIR ELECTION

Samuel Bard.....1774
Peter Middleton.....1774
John Jones.....1774
Malachi Treat.....1774
John Charlton.....1791
Thomas Jones.....1791
Richard Bayley.....1792
James Tillary.....1792
Wright Post.....1792
Richard S. Kissam.....1792
Samuel Nicholl.....1792
William P. Smith.....1792
J. R. B. Rodgers.....1794
Samuel Borrowe.....1795
Valentine Seaman.....1796
Elihu H. Smith.....1796
Samuel L. Mitchill.....1796
David Hosack.....1797
William Hamersley.....1798
Edward Miller.....1806
James S. Stringham.....1807
Archibald Bruce.....1808
John C. Osborne.....1809
Benjamin Dewitt.....1809
Valentine Mott.....1817
Alex. H. Stevens.....1817
John Watts.....1817
John Neilson.....1817
William Handy.....1817
Peter C. Tappen.....1817
Thomas Cock.....1819
John C. Cheesman.....1821
J. Kearney Rodgers.....1822
Samuel W. Moore.....1824
Stephen Brown.....1826
Fr. U. Johnston.....1828
James Macdonald.....1829
Joseph M. Smith.....1829
Guy C. Bayley.....1830
John B. Beck.....1832
Edw. Delafield.....1834
Alfred C. Post.....1836
R. K. Hoffman.....1836
John G. Adams.....1837
Gurdon Buck.....1837
Benjamin Ogden.....1837
James Macdonald.....1838
William Wilson.....1839
John Watson.....1839
John A. Swett.....1842
John H. Griscom.....1843
Pliny Earle.....1844
Henry D. Bulkley.....1848
Chas. H. Nichols.....1849
Thaddeus M. Halsted.....1851
Thomas M. Markoe.....1852
D. Tilden Brown.....1852
Wm. H. Van Buren.....1853
John T. Metcalf.....1854
Thomas F. Cock.....1855
Willard Parker.....1856
George A. Peters.....1860
Thomas B. Dash.....1862
William H. Draper.....1862
Henry B. Sands.....1863
Charles M. Allin.....1865
Gouverneur M. Smith.....1866
Charles E. Hackley.....1866
James W. McLane.....1867
Ernst Kracowizer.....1867

Woolsey Johnson.....1872
Robert F. Weir.....1876
William T. Bull.....1876
George L. Peabody.....1884
A. Brayton Ball.....1888
Edward L. Partridge.....1888
Lewis A. Stimson.....1888
W. Gilman Thompson.....1889
Samuel B. Lyon.....1890
Frank Hartley.....1892
Francis W. Murray.....1893
L. Duncan Bulkley.....1894
Henry B. Loomis.....1895
Samuel W. Lambert.....1896
Lewis A. Conner.....1896
Francis H. Markoe.....1899
Charles McBurney.....1900
Percival R. Bolton.....1900
Alex. B. Johnson.....1900
William J. Elser.....1906
Hughes Dayton.....1908
Nellis B. Foster.....1908
Joseph C. Roper.....1908
James C. Greenway.....1908
William A. Downes.....1908
Percy R. Turnure.....1908
Eugene H. Pool.....1908
James M. Hitzrot.....1908
William R. Williams.....1910
Theo. B. Barringer, Jr.....1910
William L. Russell.....1911
Edward Cussler.....1912
Charles L. Gibson.....1913
Burton J. Lee.....1913
Frederic W. Bancroft.....1915
Charles E. Farr.....1915
Seward Erdman.....1916
James H. Kenyon.....1916
Fenwick Beekman.....1916
Ralph G. Stillman.....1916
Peter Irving.....1916
Richard W. Bolling.....1916
John A. Vietor.....1916
Eugene F. Du Bois.....1917
Henry J. Spencer.....1917
Benj. Michailovsky.....1919
Harold E. B. Pardee.....1919
Arthur L. Holland.....1919
Robert A. Cooke.....1920
Paul A. Dineen.....1920
Oswald S. Lowsley.....1920

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